

STONY PLAIN SUN.

VOLUME Eighteen

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938

ROYAL CAFE, STONY PLAIN

When in Stony Plain, Dine at the Best Place,
the Royal Cafe.

Hot Meals. Good Cooking. Best Service.
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks. Confectionery. Fruit.

L. M. LARSON, Proprietor.

EAST or WEST

Sometimes better prices can be obtained for your grain by shipping it to Vancouver, sometimes by shipping it to Port Arthur. This farmers' Company has a terminal elevator at each of these Ports. That is one of the many reasons why it is able to give you the best possible service in handling your grain.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

ELEVATOR AT GAINFORD.

The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. Strange, Director Research Department,
Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

We all note with sadness that Mr. George Broomhall, admittedly the greatest expert in the world on international, is dead.

Mr Broomhall was connected with the great wheat industry in England even before the first shipment of wheat left Western Canada years ago.

He was ever a most sympathetic friend to the producers of all countries, and was never tired of drawing attention to difficulties farmers had to contend with.

He ranks, in my humble opinion, in his service to agriculture, with the greatest plant breeder and agricultural scientists.

Perhaps no one word has been generally so grotesquely and inanely misapplied as the word "service", but judged by the very highest and most ethical standards Mr Broomhall rendered to society a decided and most valuable Service, for his material reward in life was but a microscopic fraction of the value of the contribution he made to the welfare of the people of all nations.

Mr Broomhall's chief claim to fame, I think is that the information he accumulated so painstakingly from the far ends of the earth, and which he made available so freely to all, assisted materially in the efficient distribution of foodstuffs from areas of abundance, where they could be spared, to areas where there was a deficiency; and so where hungry people needed food.



"The Crop Testing Plan" Field Days

"The Crop Testing Plan" method of crop improvement which has attained international fame, and is endorsed by all authorities, is now in full operation throughout Western Canada.

See the nearest Searle or Home Agent for the dates of the field days in your district.

"The Crop Testing Plan" will make more money for you.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Baseball News.

Holding ball tournaments ap, pears to be quite a fashionable pastime this season, so the Stony Plain Ball Club is to have a try at this popular sport, the date for this having been set for Wednesday, August 3d. Three first-class clubs have intimated their intention to participate, and these coupled with the Stony Seniors, will make a three-game contest possible.

The date of this tournament has been set having regard to the date of Spruce Grove Community picnic, which occurs on the Wednesday previous, July 27.

Ball tournaments have always proven popular in Stony Plain, and no doubt the one billed for August 3rd will prove no exception.

The Onoway Community picnic turned out "not so good" for the Stony Seniors when they played up there on the 18th. Our team had completed a four straight-win run of games, so it was hoped we would see them "cop" the grand prize at the picnic. As things turned out, Stony lost to Onoway team 5-1.

The other games that day proved to be very interesting—
Spruce Grove beat Narmoo by 5 runs to 4.

Onoway beat Spruce Grove 8-3 for first prize.

Captain Norman Wudel took his Public School team down to Warden on Thursday for a game—and a beating. Warden won by 19-9. Stony battery: Wudel and Sinner.

At the return game to be played here this week, the Stony team will have its regular pitcher and several other of its good players in their regular places.

The Wedding Dance.

The Newly-Weds, Mr and Mrs Emil Enders, returned from their honeymoon on Friday, in time to entertain their friends with a wedding dance. The affair was held in the dance pavilion at Edmonton Beach, and an Edmonton orchestra provided the music for the dancers. Everybody had a good time, and the Newly-Weds continued to receive the congratulations of their friends.

Road Work.

Work on the roads is now general through Inga Municipality, and good results are expected.

Foreman Kulak's work gang have just completed a good piece of repairing on the old road to the C/o Beach, by constructing a fill-in at the depression near Rosenthal Church. This outfit had the use of one of the new road graders during the work.

Some delay has been experienced in getting any work done on that "forgotten road" which runs from Sinner's corner north to the Stony Plain's town limits. This piece of road was in exceptionally bad shape this Spring, with its water-filled ruts, and nothing had been done in the way of improving it, up to Monday last.

HARDWICK'S

YOUR HOME TOWN STORE.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS, REASONABLY PRICED.

CHAMP[®] RUNNING SHOES for Youths and Boys. Considering the low cost, it would be thrifty shopping if you bought a couple of pairs. Youths' sizes 11 to 13, 90c a pair. Boys' sizes 1 to 5, 95c pair.

PRINCESS SOAP FLAKES, while they last, 2 packages for 25c.

BLUE RIBBON TEA, 49c. lb.

We have a complete stock of CANNING SUPPLIES.

Get It at HARDWICK'S.

AGENTS ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.

The Wheat Board Will Buy.

Canada's Wheat Board, during the present crop year, has bought no wheat; it has busied clearing out hang-overs from other years. The surplus having been unloaded, the situation is regularized, and in the coming crop year the Board will be an active buyer, as well as a seller. A minimum price will be set, and the farmer may sell to the Board at any time, accepting the set price as the initial payment; receiving also participation certificates which will entitle him to further payments should the Board be able to sell at a profit.

The farmer will thus have 2 choices when selling time comes. He may either sell outright to dealers at a price then offering, or he may sell to the Board at the minimum price down and his share of whatever the Board may realize later on above the minimum price.

The prospect seems to be, says The Edmonton Bulletin, that wheat will not be a scarce commodity in the world next winter. It is possible therefore that prices may rule lower than during the present marketing year.

FARMERS' MEAT MARKET.

FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

DRESSED POULTRY.

CATTLE AND HOGS BOUGHT EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.—HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

PHONE SEVEN, STONY PLAIN.

Canadian National Railways

EASTERN CANADA.

LOW SUMMER FARES

Are now on sale at all points. See Ontario, Old World Quebec, the Maritime Provinces. Travel direct on the air conditioned "CONTINENTAL LIMITED" or, vary your journey with two days of cruising on the inland water route. The Great Lakes Special leaves Winnipeg every Tuesday and Friday through the summer months, connecting with steamer at Port Arthur.

Any Agent will gladly assist you in your plans.

Canadian National Railways

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CIGARETTE PAPERS

DOUBLE AUTOMATIC BOOKLET 5¢ NON-FINER MADE

A Definite Program Needed

With the return to more nearly normal climatic conditions resulting, in Western Canada at least, in larger returns from agricultural operations the time seems to have arrived when greater consideration will have to be given to a national policy which will ensure a better balance in the future between the industrial and agricultural life of the country, than has hitherto existed.

It can be admitted forthwith that there is nothing new in the doctrine of a better balanced economic structure. The need has been recognized and voiced on previous occasions by statesmen, economists and politicians, not only in the recent depression days, but similar statements were made as far back as ten, fifteen and twenty years.

In the past, however, such injunctions have usually been regarded more or less in the nature of an academic or textbook theory, as an ideal perhaps to be kept in mind, but without any particular pressure being brought to bear as to the necessity for shaping all governmental, private and corporate activities towards this specific end.

Towards An Objective

Now, however, that the country is presumably on the threshold of an era of rehabilitation and recovery, it would appear highly desirable that the main objective for the future development of the country and, ergo, the prosperity and happiness of her people be not lost sight of; that whatever policies are devised to assist the people and the industries of the country to re-establish themselves on a self-dependent basis, they should all lead in the one direction—a more nearly balanced economic life.

Until this is done there can be, not only no guarantee, but not even a prospect, that there will be no return of similar conditions to those from which the Dominion is now apparently emerging, at some time in the future, possibly not far distant, perhaps more remote.

In comparison with other industries it must be borne in mind that agriculture affords comparatively little employment and while the farmer is producing, under normal conditions, huge quantities of foodstuffs, the industry itself makes almost no provision for workers to consume its product.

It is therefore essential that other industries giving employment to a relatively large number of workers exist side by side with agriculture in order to ensure consumption locally of a larger percentage of the commodities produced by agriculture, if the latter industry is to prosper. The only alternative for an industry dependent upon remote markets of world-competitive character for the sale of the bulk of its products is to curtail production.

Now, while curtailment of production may, to some, appear expedient, it is a wasteful policy, difficult of attainment where output is largely dependent upon the vagaries of seasonal climatic conditions and above all, history has yet to record success in this field of experimentation. In other words, it is not the road to prosperity.

This being the case, the objective of those who have the welfare of the country at heart should be measures which will ensure greater consumption of the output of agriculture as close as possible to the site of production.

A Combined Aim

So far as Western Canada is concerned there are many ways in which this may be achieved, no one of them in itself a complete solution of the problem, but a combination of them, with each pressed to its ultimate possibility, should go far towards placing agriculture on a more permanent and prosperous basis.

The solution of the problem of western agriculture appears to lie in the direction of greater consumption at home of the products of the field and the farm. It predicated among other things greater diversification of agriculture to ensure local markets for a greater percentage of the products of the farm. It suggests local processing of more of the products of the field, thus providing for the establishment of more industries affording employment for more consumers and ensuring their ability to purchase these commodities—a natural concomitant of greater diversification.

It also indicates the necessity of more vigorous prosecution in the search for and development of the natural resources with which the west is richly endowed, again providing more sources of employment and hence of greater consumptive ability.

As a further means to this end there is ample scope for research work into the possibilities of making greater use of agricultural products as raw materials in manufacturing processes, which in turn would open wider opportunities for diversification in agriculture and create more industries, hence, increase consumptive demands.

There are also possibilities in the further development of by-products from grains and other agricultural commodities now grown more or less extensively on Western Canadian farms, and with further research and experimentation some of these by-products could be made a commercial feasibility. There are in the western cities chemical and laboratory experts who have done some work along these lines who are in entire accord with this statement.

A More Enduring Basis

These are only some of the possibilities which, if they were co-ordinated under some general national program, would go far towards re-establishment of the agricultural industry on a more certain basis than it has been in the past and which would go a long way towards softening the blow of future depressed conditions.

Such policies present to an ultimate and logical conclusion with whole-hearted co-operation between all who are concerned with the future of the country would do much to promote prosperity and contentment and many of the "lams" with which the people have recently been afflicted would vanish into thin air.

A "glass train" exhibited in London has two passenger coaches with walls, ceilings, floors, and fittings made of glass, and 100,000 tiny mirrors covering the exterior

Weighing 42 pounds, the world's largest sapphire is valued at \$20,000. It is a white sapphire; had it been blue, its value would have been incalculable.

Test Smoke Screens

Defence System For London To Guard Against Air Attacks

When and if bombs start dropping in the next war, London will face a tougher problem than when the Germans peppered the city from Zeppelins 20 years ago.

Officials say the defence system will have to strike a knock-out blow in the first week of war to show enemy bombers lightning attacks are too costly.

Attacking planes probably will roar only 200 feet above rooftops—safely beneath the curtain of fire of anti-aircraft artillery.

To counteract high attack and make low attack difficult the government is testing smoke screens to strengthen the balloon barrage it plans to throw around the city.

The screens would be hung up from generators placed at close intervals.

A new camouflage department of the air raid precautions administration also is co-operating with the Royal Air Force in camouflage tests on larger buildings.

In "A.R.P." the government has a countrywide scheme to protect civilians in bombing raids, aid injured, fight gas attacks, and move non-essential members of the population to safety areas.

But wide publicity hasn't popularized "A.R.P." the way the government intended. Lack of co-ordination has been blamed mainly for failure to get recruits for anti-gas and first aid units.

Home office drafted a broad program and left municipal authorities to work-out details. Many volunteers had to wait weeks to begin training due to shortage of skilled instructors. The government now is trying to whip up fresh enthusiasm for its big defence scheme.

SELECTED RECIPES

RASPBERRY SHORTCAKE

3 cups sifted Swans Down Cake

Flour

3 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder

1 teaspoon salt

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or other shortening

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk

$\frac{1}{2}$ quart crushed, sweetened raspberries

Sift flour once, measure and add baking powder, salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk all at once and stir carefully until all flour is dampened. Then stir vigorously until mixture forms a soft dough and follows spoon around bowl. Turn out on floured surface and knead 30 seconds. Roll $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick into sheet, 16×8 inches, cut in half. Fit one into well-greased $8 \times 8 \times 2$ -inch pan. Brush with melted butter. Fit second layer of dough into pan. Brush with melted butter. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 15 to 20 minutes, or until done.

To serve, separate halves, spread bottom half with soft butter and put of raspberries. Adjust top and spread with butter and remaining raspberries. Garnish with whipped cream and whole berries. Serves 8 to 10. Strawberries may also be used.

TEA MUFFINS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted Swans Down Cake

Flour

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

4 tablespoons butter or other shortening

4 tablespoons sugar

1 egg, well beaten

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk

Sift four once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cream butter, add sugar, and cream thoroughly; then add egg and beat well. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating only until smooth after each addition. Bake in greased muffin pans in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20 minutes. Makes 12.

Golden Fleece

Australia To Erect Bronze Statue To Merino Ram

Australia is to honor the sources of its golden fleece by erecting a bronze statue of a Merino ram on the summit of Mount Panamara, near Bathurst, New South Wales.

The statue will be about $\frac{1}{2}$ times life size and will be designed by an official of the Sydney Technical College. Cost of the bronze will be shared by the Graziers' Association and the Sheep Breeders' Association.

Wool is Australia's most valuable primary product—exports for the financial year 1936-37 totalling \$22,504,567 (about \$250,000,000).

England has more than 85,000 dramatic societies—one for every thousand persons. 2264

Discovery Of New Star

Believed By Scientists To Be Hotter Than The Sun

Discovery of what may prove to be the hottest, densest, and at its maximum the brightest object ever known to mankind was pictured to natural scientists in convention at San Diego.

It is a star weighing about 8,000,000 tons to the cubic inch. Only 60 miles in diameter but 400,000,000 times as bright as the sun at its zenith.

Prof. Fritz Zwicky suggested it may prove to be one of the most far-reaching proofs of Einstein's theory of general relativity. He described it to the annual convention of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This super nova (a "suicide star") was discovered last August at the new Palomar Observatory, which is to house the world's largest telescope in two years.

At its maximum it was the brightest object ever observed, 400,000,000 times as bright as the sun. Now it is a million times as bright as the sun, but has shrunk from the size of the sun to a collapsed neutron star only 60 miles in diameter. Its surface temperature, Professor Zwicky believes, may be at least several hundred thousand degrees.

A Quaker Wedding

Quaint Ceremony Took Place In Long Island Meeting House

Down the aisle followed the men and women in the Matinecock Meeting House in Glen Cove, L. I. marched satin-gowned Florence Elizabeth Willis and Isaac Hicks Cocks. They sat down on a plain wooden bench facing 200 guests. For several minutes there was no sound in the ancient frame building. At length, when the spirit moved them, Florence Willis and Isaac Cocks rose and faced each other. The man took the girl's hand, declared he would take her for his wife. The girl repeated the pledge. Then they sat down. Thereupon everyone present signed a wedding certificate. "This last week, in traditional Quaker style, Isaac Cocks and Florence Willis became man and wife. To plain a ritual for modern brides, it was only the second wedding ceremony in the little Quaker meeting house, which was founded in 1725 and today counts few youngsters in its congregation, had seen in 102 years." Time.

Not Eligible

A league for the protection of henpecked husbands was formed in a small northern town, and at the first meeting a man named George was elected president.

George had just taken the chair and bared the table for order when a tall, gaunt, stern-looking woman burst into the hall, rushed at George and seized him by the collar.

"You come home!" she shouted, shaking him. "What business have you in a place like this? You are not henpecked!"

At Bakersfield in California is an oil well 15,004 feet, or nearly three miles deep. Oil is now flowing from the well, which is the deepest in the world, at the rate of 2,800 barrels, 117,600 gallons, a day.

OVERHEARD AT THE INSTITUTE MEETING

MY FOOD BILLS ARE LESS SINCE USING PARA-SANI... IT SAVES LEFT-OVERS... SAVES MONEY



PARA-SANI
Heavy WAXED PAPER

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.
WAREHOUSES AT
WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON



I sweeten my morning cereal with **BEE HIVE Syrup** because it is better for me.

TRY IT TOMORROW

Flies Are A Menace To Every Community

Take Precautions To Protect Children From Summer Epidemics

Here is something for every mother to ponder over. According to a leading recognized medical authority, diarrhoea and enteritis (which are synonymous with summer diarrhoea) was the first cause of deaths among children, from the second to the twelfth month of life, in Canada during the period 1925 to 1929.

It is acknowledged in medical and scientific circles that common houseflies harbor germs in, and on, their bodies and may, therefore, introduce infections into foods on which they crawl.

How important it is, then, to protect milk and other liquids, feeding bottles and other receptacles from these filthy pests that threaten the lives of children with typhoid, diarrhoea and other dangerous diseases. The dirtier the surroundings, the more flies will swarm and multiply in their thousands. Out-of-doors breeding spots such as uncovered garbage should be tightly covered: all refuse, manure, rotting matter, etc., should be cleaned up; all food and drink should be protected with coverings, and windows and doors carefully screened. If, however, with these precautions taken, flies should find their way into your home, a few Wilson's Fly Pads, placed around the house in convenient places, will soon kill them all. And, if the pads are kept in place during fly-time, they'll go a long way towards protecting your children from summer epidemics and your family and yourself from the dangers and irritation that are caused by flies.

International Exhibitions

An international agreement controls international exhibitions, and stipulates that they can only occur every six years. The next international exhibition cannot take place until 1941 under this agreement.

In France all Customs notices appearing normally in other languages than French will in future be also in Esperanto.

Canadians Should Be Grateful

Have Little To Worry About Compared With Other Countries

Hardly a day passes without some grumbling publicly expressed against present living conditions in Canada, says the Montreal Star. The grumblers are legion, and they are not confined to any one class. Their complaints are as varied as imagination could well make them. Yet business continues to go up, financial conditions improve, and the general welfare of the nation shows betterment.

It might do the grumblers a lot of good if they were to stop grumbling for a day or two and spend the time thus saved in examining living conditions on the other side of the Atlantic. In Europe nobody can cross any frontier without a passport and—in the case of Germany—hardly a nickel in their pockets. People along nearly every European border live in daily terror that the morning may bring war and a rain of bombs out of the air. In the totalitarian States no man or woman may speak his or her candid opinion if it happens to be critical of the government without fear of imprisonment—or worse. Free speech is dangerous, even in private. No man knows whether his neighbor is not a government spy. No man knows whether there is a government spy even in his own family. Food conditions in most of the countries of Europe, with the exception of France, Switzerland and Scandinavia, are very bad. People are as far as the masses are concerned undernourished is spreading, with its inevitable concomitant results.

And everywhere, feverishly, even in the Old Country, men, women, and children, even in the United States, are being taught how to use gas masks. The ever-present fear that some day war may come, suddenly, striking a blow in the night, and finding them unprepared, has grasped the nations with a grip that never lessens. From the cellars of Buckingham Palace to the vast suburban refuges being prepared for the residents of the slums, the fever of precaution has spread.

And over here in Canada, we go freely about our business, speak our minds, have no fear of spies, know we are safe against any sudden attack by land or sea or air, move over the border and back at will, are at peace with our neighbors and enjoy such utter freedom from apprehension that we can find plenty of time to rail against every administration and feel very sorry indeed for ourselves that we are not all living the life of Betsy by the silver sea. Perhaps it will need a remote earthquake shock to shake us out of our foolish complacency—and grumbling moods.

Has Become Lost Art

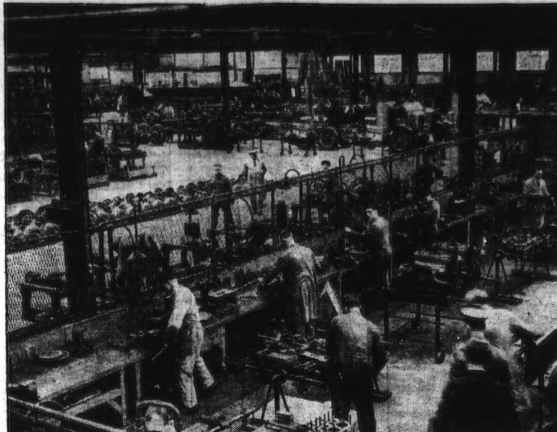
Craftsmanship Has Given Place To Mass Machine Production

If a man enjoys his work, and he is physically and mentally equal to doing it efficiently, there are very good reasons why he should go on working. And these reasons are reinforced in the case of men who are so single-minded that their work is also their hobby. But for the most part, and particularly to-day when the means of recreation and amusement are so readily available in so many different forms, the average man, one imagines, would be happy to retire at 60 if he were able to continue living in modest comfort. The old conception of the dignity of labor has been weakened by the introduction into offices and factories of machines that can do as much work in a day as a man can do in three. Work has become in many ways less satisfying to the individual than it used to be. Craftsmanship has decayed, and one cannot expect a workman to take so much pride and pleasure in operating a machine that manufactures a single unit as his grandfather did in making the whole job himself by hand.—Glasgow Herald.

Although Japan is so much occupied with her war in China, she is to establish a great commercial airport at Tokyo. This is to cost \$5,000,000, and will be one of the biggest and best-equipped in the Orient.

The word "insect" comes from the Latin *insectus*, or "cut into." Insects were given the name because of their "cut-in" appearance.

BRITAIN WORKS FAST TO MECHANIZE THE ARMY



An interesting general view inside one of the heavy repairs shops of the Royal Army Service Corps, which has the responsibility of seeing that all the mechanical units of the British Army are in good running order.

Sounds More Reasonable

Another Version of History Story About King Canute

The following letter by L. W. Bromley, Curzon, Moynaux Road, Farncombe, appeared in the London Observer:

Sir—History tells us that King Canute sat upon his throne on the sea shore and commanded the waves to go back. The village folk of Bosham in Sussex tell a different story.

Their version is that King Canute, who lived at Bosham, lost his little daughter, she fell in the Bosham creek and was drowned, her remains being placed in a small stone coffin and buried beneath what is now the parish church of Bosham. After his loss, King Canute ordered earthworks, since called "chains" to be built around the creek, thus to prevent the sea from encroaching, and to lessen the possibility of anyone else sharing the fate of his little daughter.

These "chains" may still be seen on the green, situated between the church and the creek, at Bosham. The "chains" are grass covered indentures, in shape not unlike a horse-shoe. This, to me, seems a far more feasible story than that of King Canute "commanding" the waves to recede.

Most Obstinate Material

Man Holds First Place As Hardest Things To Improve.

"How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

News comes of an achievement of science that makes the unscientific mind reel with wonder. A vapor lamp has been developed whose light is so great that only the burning substance beneath the surface of the sun would equal it.

The lamp is a little column of vapor about as thick as the lead in a pencil, and scarcely longer. A man could hold in one hand enough of these lamps to light all the airports either in Canada or the United States.

We've come a long way from candles, but a good deed continues to shine with a brightness made doubly radiant by contrast with the vast and excessive darkness which surrounds it.

Man continues to be the most obstinate material for improvement that genius ever set his hand to.—Kilchenrath Record.

Pluto, the newest planet, is so far distant from the sun that it takes 248 of our years to make a complete revolution around the sun, and it consequently spends 20 years in one zodiacal constellation. It now is to be found in Gemini.

Running against the wind is the way caribou free themselves of mosquitoes. But who wants to get up out of bed in the middle of the night and run against the wind?

A cow has sweat glands only on its nose.

Big Bicycle Factories

Largest One In England Caters Mostly To Foreign Countries

Although there has been a great increase in the number of automobiles in the United Kingdom during the past few years, the bicycle is still the principal mode of locomotion in the United Kingdom during working men not having attained the standard of living—or perhaps it is indulgence—on this side of going to and from the factory in their own cars.

There are several huge cycle factories in Britain. The biggest is now that of the Raleigh company, in Nottingham, which caters specially to foreign countries. British-made bicycles push or motor, are the finest in the world, and the Raleigh company has no fewer than 10,000 agents in more than 100 countries. Raleigh wheels are found in almost every land. The plant produces over 500,000 machines every year, 50,000 square feet of their 18 acres being taken up with the packing buildings alone. A great network of conveyors, eight miles in length, links up every department, one of these being unbroken for a distance of 4,200 feet.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Centenarian Dies

Mrs. Mary Atkinson, who celebrated her 100th birthday last February, died at her home in Toronto. Born in Scotland, Mrs. Atkinson came to Toronto 67 years ago. Until she was 90 she supported herself by housework, walking to and from her places of employment.

Part Of Education

Mistakes If Not Repeated Can Be A Real Help

The Christian Science Monitor says a certain writer once discussed the matter of compounding a mistake, and giving oneself up to remorse, which he said was the biggest mistake of all.

He said he learned not to allow any mistake to break him down in despair, so that he would be handicapped in carrying on. It reminded him of what Henry Ford once said about mistakes. Ford remarked that he never made a mistake, because any wrong thing he had done was the only way he could learn not to do it.

In other words, then, a mistake can be simply a part of one's education. But, no doubt, making the same mistake over and over again is a real mistake.

Has Become Big Business

Canadians Spend Two Million Dollars Yearly "Saying It With Flowers"

Canadians spend almost two million dollars a year "saying it with flowers." Evidence that this time-honored custom still prevails is brought to light in a report on the sales of cut flowers and greens grown indoors in Canada during the year ended March 31, 1937. Thirty-two kinds of plants are listed in the report, with sales totalling \$1,136,619 individual items, valued at \$1,952,128.

Tokyo is to start broadcasts of television this summer.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES TEND WOUNDED SOLDIERS



A scene from the Kaifeng International Relief Committee station showing wounded Chinese soldiers being tended by Miss Grace Hoover and Miss F. Mary Watts of the Canadian Church Mission in China. Between the two Canadian missionaries is Mr. A. L. Kennedy, also a Canadian.

The Farmer's Viewpoint

Hired Men Without Some Experience Is Practically Useless

A farmer, writing to the Peterborough, Ont., Examiner, objects to magistrates advising vagrants to "go out and work on the farms." When tramps, loafers and drunks appear in court, the lecture from the bench usually ends up with the advice to go out in the country and get an honest job—probably because there is no work for them to do in the cities.

But this farmer, while admitting that there is work to do on the farms protests strongly that it is no work which can or will be done by drunks and loafers. Men in the country have to get up early in the morning and work late at night. It requires brain and brawn. Men who have been riding around the country from one city to another, on freight trains, or who have been sitting around for months, or years, waiting for work to come to them, are not physically able to do the work which is required of them on the farms. A man who has had no farming experience is of little use in the country, except possibly during the harvesting season—and the farmer hasn't the time to train him, when he knows he won't stick at it anyway.

Then there is another reason for this farmer's objection. The hired man is usually treated as one of the family. He sleeps in the farmer's house, and eats at his table and associates with his family. The respectable farmer is very careful whom he takes into his household. Certainly loafers and drunks are not acceptable to him—and no one can blame him for being a little particular about whom he engages. Some people seem to think that men who take a farm when they can't do anything else. They've got the wrong idea. Farming is specialized industry in these days, and requires the best that all good men have to offer.

This farmer has presented a strong case. Probably magistrates—and others—have never looked at the matter in just that way.

Rewards For Good Drivers

Careful Drivers Should Secure Insurance At Lower Rates

In view of the increased rates for automobile insurance necessitated, the companies claim, because of the rapidly increasing number of accidents, the question has been raised of giving rewards to good drivers. There is very widespread feeling that the latter should not be made to bear the heavy financial obligations entailed by the careless, reckless and intoxicated classes of drivers.

The insurance companies know those "who have had mishaps, and suggestion that those who handle their automobiles in a manner contributing to the public safety should get the benefits of lower rates, while those who have been the cause of accidents should bear the penalty of extra insurance, deserves consideration. Why should not careful drivers, who, over a period of years, have not been involved in accidents, get the benefit of lower rates?

The idea is a worthy one, and it is probable that careful drivers will make themselves more vocal in this regard than they have in the past. Let reckless drivers pay the penalty for their own folly.—Brantford Expositor.

Railway Nursery

Railway Operates Nursery For Babies In Melbourne, Australia

During the past four years 55,000 babies have played or slept in the Railway Nursery at Melbourne, Australia, while their mothers went about their business in the city.

For 25 cents the child can be left under supervision in a cot or playroom for a maximum of three hours.

In four years the Railway Department has operated the nursery only four babies have been deserted by their mothers there.

Air-Minded Family

A family has already applied for seats in the first British flying boat to open the North Atlantic air service. Major Norman Holden, a London stockbroker, who was a passenger on the first flight of the Graf Zeppelin, hopes to make the trip accompanied by his wife, daughter and son-in-law.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Mrs. E. Vermilyea, Campbellford, Ont., claims a world record as a teacher. She has taught since she was 16 years old, a total of 66 years. A 12-foot Indian python, reported missing from a London house and for which police searched was found asleep behind a wardrobe in the house all the time.

One hundred and thirty convicts from the Kingston penitentiary have been distributed among western Canadian penitentiaries. The Kingston penitentiary was overcrowded.

Miss Ada Lent of Edmonton, Alta., was named president of the British Empire Club at the annual meeting held in International House, New York. Miss Jessie Casselman, Vancouver, was elected secretary.

Dr. Charles R. Dickson, 79, one of the earliest experts of X-ray, who was blinded by exposure to its ultra violet rays and in 1914 founded the Canadian Institute for the Blind, died recently in Toronto.

There were 46,000,000 pounds of creamery butter produced in Canada in June, an increase of seven per cent. over June, 1937; 41 per cent. May, 1938, a Dominion bureau of statistics report said.

Venezuela, member of the League of Nations since 1920, has resigned, giving no explanation of her action. Resignation from the League of Nations becomes effective two years after formal notification is given.

Prospects at present were for a good year in the Canadian stock market. President J. S. McLean told shareholders at the annual meeting of Canada Packers, Limited, Directors were re-elected and reports adopted.

Check On Firearms

Registration Of Revolvers And Pistols
Is Made Necessary

Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters issued a statement urging the public to co-operate in enforcing the new amendment to the criminal code with registration of revolvers and pistols which was passed at the recent session of parliament.

The amendment requires persons possessing revolvers or pistols to register them between March 1 and July 1, 1939, and periodically every five years thereafter. In 1934, when registration of weapons was first made compulsory by parliament, no provision was made for a periodical re-registration.

The amendment, the statement said, will have "the effect of helping the public to decide whether they really desire to retain as souvenirs or for the sake of protection, pistols and revolvers which may be stolen, and therefore may be a source of danger rather than protection. The law compels the registration of all pistols and revolvers, whether held as souvenirs or for any other purpose. In Great Britain, all dangerous weapons of this kind must be re-registered every three years."

The firearms registration section has proven helpful to various police forces throughout the Dominion in identifying firearms found at scenes of crimes or on persons arrested, the statement said.

Voluntary Militia

Empire's Second Line Responsible
For Home Defence

In Britain a voluntary militia chosen from men who, between the ages of 18 and 21, had served periods of compulsory citizen service in spheres other than military is strongly advocated by Sir Edward Grigg, parliamentarian and writer, in his book, "Britain Looks At Germany."

This would be the empire's second line—responsible for home defence. Every young man, would perform citizen services of some kind for three months but for the majority it would be physical training and public works on lines of civilian conservation corps of the United States.

More Spots On Sun

The sun, says Astronomer I. M. Levitt, of the Franklin Institute, is breaking out in a rash again. Levitt said he counted 200 spots on old sun's face and predicted the number for the year might surpass the number visible during 1937, when a 67-year record was broken.

Queerest Horse Races

Have Been Run Half Yearly In Italy Since 1721

One of the world's oldest and queerest horse races, the Palio, was performed in a recent week in the municipal square at Siena, Italy. Medieval pageantry dominated the scene as banners and costumes of 600 years ago were mingled in the crowds of townsfolk.

Ten horses were chosen by lot to run for the honor of 10 of the town's 17 contrade, or wards. The palio, or prize, is a huge silk banner.

Rules did not prevent the riders from beating one another's horses. The jockeys rode three, times around a brick-paved tilted piazza. Mattresses padded some of the dangerous corners.

Police waited at the finish line to protect the winner from friends and rivals alike. So fierce was rivalry once that inter-contrade marriages were difficult. Such hysteria has passed but families still separate on Palio Day, each member joining the contrade where he was born.

The course has been run uninterruptedly twice a year since 1721. It dates back to the 14th century, however, and grew out of other games traceable to the 13th century.

For Firm Action

Anthony Eden Thinks Britain Should Take A More Positive Stand

"It is certainly not too to pretend that for this country to take firm action in defence of its own legitimate interests or of the standards of international decency is to endanger peace," Anthony Eden, former secretary, said in a speech at Stratford-On-Avon.

"There must everywhere be still a reluctance to unleash the dogs of war," he said, "but we hear their bark again. The bark has even become an accepted accompaniment of certain forms of diplomacy. In these conditions it is inevitable that there should be a difference of opinion in this country as to the methods which should be pursued. . . ."

"Some of us would have preferred that this country should have taken a more positive line in respect to events in the Mediterranean in the last six months. Whether we were right or wrong is a matter of opinion. . . ."

"There is to my mind a preferable course—to make it clear that our policy must be conditioned by certain principles of international conduct which we have always upheld and from which we cannot depart."

Study The Planet Venus

Scientists Seek Information About This Unknown World

Astronomers of Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., are observing large white clouds on the planet Venus for clues to what is happening on this unknown world which is the earth's twin in size.

The clouds completely cover Venus. But they change their shapes and shadows from hour to hour, driven by furiously fast winds. With aid of a new method of analyzing their reflected light, they have become celestial signals that may reveal the mysterious forces beneath them.

Venus is the next planet inward toward the sun. At times she comes within 27,000,000 miles of the earth. Her diameter is about 7,700 miles. She has sufficient heat to maintain varied forms of life. Although what ever happens on her surface is veiled from telescopes, the clouds hold the key to much fascinating information.

It is apparent already from studies of the clouds with the spectroscopic that a day on Venus is probably more than two weeks long.

Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the observatory, says the quality of light reflected from Venus clouds suggests they are made of dust.

Provided A Boomerang

W. C. Taylor bought a freeracer to frighten friends at his boarding house, Kansas City. In a dark hallway he reached for his pocket for a cigarette. His fingers clutched the "cracker," placed it in his mouth, lit it. "I just forgot the darned thing," Taylor told the doctor who repaired his mouth. He lost several teeth.

The farm without weeds is either owned and operated by a master farmer, or the soil is so poor that nothing will grow.

SEW A COOL SLENDERIZER

By Anne Adams



Here's a heat-defying afternoon frock to invite superlatives—and plenty of them! You who have "weighty" problems to solve, will feel a glow of satisfaction from the first moment of wearing this new Anne Adams style. For Pattern 4725 is not only simple-as-can-be to make; it is a miracle of slenderizing, flattering fit. And it's decidedly youthful—just to put it on is to lose several years of one's age! Let a cool print—preferably a monotone and an indistinct design—enhance the fascination of the flare or puff sleeves, the clipped pointed yoke that may subtend a ruffy jabot or bow, the neat paneled skirt. Why not use a silk crepe. A chiffon or voile?

Pattern 4725 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Sizes 36 takes 3½ yards 38 inch fabric.

Sent twenty cents (20c) in coins stamps cannot be accepted for this Anne Adams pattern. Write Plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to: Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Prehistoric Man

Discover Oldest Records Of Human Life On This Continent

A wily, acorn-eating fellow who roamed the glacial and volcanic wastes of northern California at least 13,000 years ago apparently was the "dawn man" of North America.

He made only the crudest of tools. None had handles. And if he hunted in the conventional prehistoric manner he left no record of his prowess within reach of the scientific expedition which unearthed his trail. It found no "dawn man" spear heads.

The findings were disclosed by Mark Harrington, head of the joint expedition of the Southwest museum and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, upon completing several weeks of excavating on shores of salty Borax lake, 60 miles north of San Francisco bay.

Relics of four prehistoric cultures were unearthed on the lake shore, but as in other such discoveries there were no remains of the ancient men themselves. Only crude tools of stone, bone and obsidian, and a volcanic rock, called obsidian, and the remains of a bonfire. The "dawn man" knew how to keep warm in that age of glaciers, and perhaps how to cook a little.

The first culture found was that of the Folsom man, hitherto regarded as one of the oldest records of human life on the continent—10,000 to 15,000 years.

Shows Figure Of Late King

One of the lights of a stained glass window that has been given to Winchester Cathedral by Americans, as a tribute to the life and character of King George V., contains a representation of the kneeling figure of the King wearing the robe of the Order of the Garter.

In nine months Japan has inflicted proportionately as much damage on itself as on China.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JULY 24

GIDEON; FOLLOWING GOD'S PLAN

Golden text: Have not I commanded thee? He strong and of good courage. Joshua 1:9.

Lesson: Judges 6:1-8:35.

Devotional reading: Psalm 98:1-6.

Explanations And Comments

Gideon's Forces Reduced by Two-thirds. Judges 7:1-4. Gideon and his hand were to fight the Midianites under God's banner, and to God must be accorded the victory. Least they should boast of having themselves defeated the enemy, their numbers must be reduced. Gideon therefore directed all who were fearful to depart, and more than two-thirds of the warriors left the camp. Fearful and trembling, they were lacking in that most important soldierly quality, courage. Gideon did not inspire them with courage, he simply made them pick up their swords and depart, thus slitting them out of the scene altogether.

The Force Reduced to Three Hundred. Judges 7:4-5. Still the force was too large. Gideon brought the men down to the water and there tested them further. All but three hundred bowed down upon their knees to drink that, as the Hebrew is said to mean strictly, to drink by putting their mouths in the water. Three hundred of them carried the water to their mouths with their hands, "lapped it with their tongues, as a dog lappeth," and these were the men chosen for the fight.

Reconnoitering Judges 7:8-14. With his servant Purah, Gideon went to the Midianite camp to reconnoiter. Two men were sent ahead, and one was telling his dream. He had seen a round barley cake roll against his tent and another. "This is nothing else save the sword of Gideon, the son of Joash, a man of Israel," said his companion, "who had heard of this mighty man of valor: 'into his hands God hath delivered Midian, and all the east.'"

The Strategy, Judges 7:14-18. The dream and its interpretation heartened Gideon. "Arise, for the Lord has given thee victory," he said to his men. He returned to his camp with the victorious shout, "Arise, for Jehovah hath delivered into your hand the host of Midian." Then he said to his men, "Do as I bid you. When he blew his trumpet they were to blow theirs and shout, 'For Gideon!'"

The Effect of the Strategy, Judges 7:19-22. The plan was carried out. Gideon's troops thought themselves surrounded, and not knowing friend from foe, turned against one another. Gideon, however, flung his sword and his men pursued and overtook them at Karbar, far in the desert. Gideon gave battle, captured the two kings of Midian, and utterly routed the host.

Funeral Causeway

A City Of 20,000 Dead Is Unearthed From The Dust Of Fifty Centuries In Egypt

A city of 20,000 dead and a richly ornamented funeral causeway have been unearthed from the dust of 50 centuries at Sakkarah, Egypt.

The discoverer, Selim Bey Hassan, said at least 20,000 mummies lie in the necropolis beneath the causeway which is a valley temple with the funeral chapel of Unas, last king of the fifth dynasty.

Discovery of the causeway was termed a find of highest importance because inscriptions on the walls answered the question if ancient Egyptians cut and dressed granite for statues and temples.

The causeway is a passage 700 yards long and seven feet wide. The side walls, nine feet high, were covered with the largest known collection of old kingdom inscriptions and scenes.

Scenes depicted included the transport by boat of red granite columns and capitals from Assuan to the pyramid of Unas, wrestling between Egyptians and Bedouins, and transport by boat of Asiatic prisoners.

The cemetery was cut from solid rock and covered several acres. It was traversed by long galleries from which passages led to funeral chambers and chapels. Along with the thousands of mummies were found pottery vases and fragments of alabaster vases.

Singing Mouse Is Dead

Mickey, the singing mouse, is dead. Mickey's songs were still in a cage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weaver, Ollie, Indiana, where he was "discovered," as he warbled in a closet. Subsequently the mouse appeared on a national radio network.

London has an all-black building. The facade is made entirely of polished black granite, which reflects color from the sky and glitters in the sunshine.

Health
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presents
TOPICS
OF
VITAL
INTEREST
by Dr. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing 10c to The Health League of Canada, 103 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

The Queen's Mother

Countess Of Strathmore Preserved Simplicity In Her Home

The Countess of Strathmore in all she did preserved the simplicity and dignity of a great lady whose life was centred in her faith and in her home.

Her tastes were simple; she took a keen interest in gardening and needlework, and round the border of the canopy of one of the great four-poster beds at Glamis Castle she worked with her own hand the names of her nine children, with the dates of their births. She embroidered many exquisite tapestries. One of the most cherished heirlooms at Glamis is the great bed in which "Bonnie Prince Charlie" slept. When his rose safin canopy fell to pieces with age the Countess made an exact replica.

She brought up her family without "frills," and there was always a homely atmosphere in the feudal castle at Glamis, set amid a background of hills, lochs, heath and moorland, where our Queen spent her childhood. The Countess taught the little girl to sew and cook like any good Scots maid, and when war turned Glamis into the pleasantest hospital for wounded soldiers the young Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon knitted socks with the village girls.

Lookout Towers

Change In Method Of Detecting Forest Fires In National Parks

A radical change in the method of detecting forest fires in the Riding Mountain and Prince Albert National Parks has been instituted in both reserves, according to P. A. McDonald, assistant Dominion forester. In the past, the method of detection was by the use of the new equipment. The system includes a number of lookout towers, strategically placed, to give complete coverage of the parks, which, he declared, is more efficient and cheaper than the method previously used.

Mr. McDonald has just completed a tour of all western national parks and was in conference with G. Tunstall of Winnipeg, who is in charge of Dominion forestry work in the Riding Mountain park are being located by J. D. B. MacFarlane of Ottawa, with A. L. Best, forestry ranger, in charge of construction.

Always Something To Learn

Worth-While Persons Never Satisfied With What They Know

S. S. Schnetzler, author and educator, writing in the Rotarian Magazine, says little homes, little bank accounts, little educations are all very well in themselves, provided they don't drug us with a false sense of having reached the end of the road of achievement instead of merely being at the beginning of it, and provided we don't allow those who have ceased trying to rob us of the "divine unrest" of which the poet speaks. . . . Let us enjoy the things which we have, but let us not be content with them. Let us love every inch of the tiny mental homes which we now inhabit, but at the same time let us dream of intellectual dwelling places bounded only by infinity and roofed over by the limitless sky. Not contentment but aspiration is the food of the giants of our coming generations.

In Germany there are bee farms where the insects are reared for their poison. It is extracted and sold as a cure for rheumatism.

BRITAIN PLANS TO PROCURE AIR BOMBERS HERE

London.—To enter into negotiations with the Canadian aircraft industry for manufacture of large bomber aircraft in Canada, a new British air mission to the Dominion is being despatched immediately, the House of Commons was informed.

Announcement was made by Sir Kingsley Wood, secretary of state for air, who revealed the mission would be headed by Sir Hardman Lever, from 1917 to 1919 financial secretary to the treasury and later a director of Imperial Airways.

Several weeks ago the first British air mission toured the United States and visited Canada. The work of the first mission, headed by J. G. Weir, was largely exploratory.

Growing importance of Canada in Great Britain's defence plans is indicated by the fact that less than a week ago it was disclosed in the House a Royal Air Force officer is being sent to the Dominion to investigate possibilities for arranging training of R.A.F. pilots there.

Other members of the second mission are marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Edward Ellington; F. Handley Page, chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, and A. H. Self, second deputy air secretary at the air ministry, who was a member of the first mission.

In his statement in the House, the secretary of state for air said the mission would be "for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Canadian aircraft industry for the manufacture of large bomber aircraft in Canada."

(The announcement was taken in Ottawa as an indication the first air mission had convinced the British air ministry of the ability of Canadian firms to handle orders for large bombing planes.)

(When the first mission was in the Dominion, Defence Minister Ian MacKenzie and members of his staff brought the visitors into contact with representatives of 10 manufacturing plants. It was estimated that time that Great Britain might spend about \$250,000,000 in Canada on warplanes over a period of four or five years.)

Command Of Sea Vital

Britain Has To Depend On Food Supplies From Abroad

London.—The Earl of Faversham, parliamentary secretary to the minister of agriculture, speaking in the House of Lords in behalf of the government, said Great Britain cannot be entirely self-sufficient with respect to food supplies.

Britain imports 77 per cent. of its wheat, 50 per cent. of its meat and 80 per cent. of the butter its population consumes. These figures could be lowered, Lord Faversham stated, but they could not be reduced to nothing.

"We must depend on supplies of food from abroad," he declared. "Command of the sea is as vital to the interests of this nation as it ever has been."

Has No New Plans

Britain Holds To Proposal For Anglo-Italian Treaty

London.—Deduced evidence of Italy's increasing anxiety to hasten the date on which the Anglo-Italian treaty becomes operative, it was learned by the Canadian Press that the British government has no new proposals to accelerate ratification.

Authoritative British quarters hold unless there should be a radical change in the Spanish situation, such as might be effected by an armistice, ratification of the friendship pact must remain dependent upon withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain.

Calgary Sheep Awards

Calgary.—Ontario and Manitoba exhibitors obtained the top awards as sheep judging started at the Calgary exhibition and stampede. The leading exhibitors were F. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont., and R. B. Hunter, Winnipeg, in the Shropshire classes, and the Rockwood, Ont., Boys' and Girls' Club and S. Crossman, Winnipeg, in the Oxford division.

Britain's Food Supply

Agricultural Production Greater In Value Than Any Of The Dominions

London.—After a spirited House of Commons debate on Prime Minister Chamberlain's agricultural policy, the government emerged victorious by a vote of 240 to 187.

A motion by Liberals to reduce the ministry of agriculture's appropriation, in effect a motion to censure the government's policy, was rejected. Some Conservatives abstained from voting.

The food supply debate resulted from Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Kettering, July 2, when he declared any attempt by British agriculture to achieve war-time self-sufficiency in foodstuffs would be detrimental to the nation's trade with empire and foreign countries and would also be impractical.

Defending the government, W. S. Morrison, minister of agriculture, declared Great Britain had made progress in reducing the volume of imported foodstuffs.

Despite its small territory, Britain's agricultural production is greater in value than that of any of the dominions, Mr. Morrison said. Remarkable there were now 50,000 tractors in the United Kingdom, the minister of agriculture observed that though the rural population had diminished, there had been no reduction in production.

If weather continued favorable, Mr. Morrison said, the next wheat harvest would be the best since 1922. The rebirth of agriculture after the 1930 crisis, the minister declared, was due to "measures to protect the farmers against drought, to which the farmer is entitled."

Western Trip Delayed

Prime Minister Has Postponed His Visit Until September

Ottawa.—Prime Minister MacKenzie King said after cabinet council that his long-projected visit to western Canada, including his constituency in Prince Albert, Sask., will be delayed until some time in September.

"I am going to stay right here and try to get some work done," the prime minister said when asked his plans for the summer months.

At the end of July the prime minister will go to the Fort Henry, Ont., celebration and Aug. 18 and 19 he will join with President Roosevelt in opening the new Thousand Islands bridge at Ivy Lea, Ont., and the new international bridge at Sarnia, Ont. On Aug. 24 he will be host to Lord Stanley, secretary of state for the dominions, who is coming to Canada to open the Canadian National exhibition at Toronto.

By-election in the vacant federal ridings of London and Waterloo South will not be called until autumn, Mr. King said.

War Spirit Slackens

Japanese War Minister Says Ardor Is Wearing Down

Tokyo.—Japan's war minister, Lieut.-Gen. Seisiro Itagaki, was quoted as uneasy over a slackening of the nation's war spirit and fearful that munitions supplies were not being replenished sufficiently.

The newspaper Chugai Shogyo reported the minister, speaking before the army chiefs of staff, said:

"The situation is not without some indication, however slight, that the nation's blazing patriotic ardor is tending to slow down and wear out."

Touching on the problem of war supplies Itagaki declared "the replenishment of munitions is not being carried out as fully as required owing to the difficulty of obtaining important raw materials and the insufficiency of productive facilities."

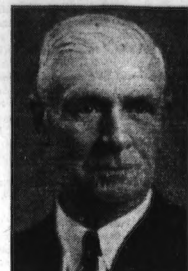
Big Tomato Crop

Toronto.—Ontario's \$3,000,000 tomato crop will be on the market in volume within two weeks and present high prices for early field tomatoes will be reduced materially, Ontario department of agriculture officials said.

To Edit Vancouver Paper

Winnipeg.—W. L. McTavish, former managing editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, was honored by 300 citizens at a complimentary dinner here. He has gone to Vancouver to become editor-in-chief of The Daily Province.

PROMOTED



Dr. Charles Macnachie, O.B.E., M.C., who has been transferred from Victoria to Ottawa to assume the duties of Associate Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have supervision of the work of meat inspection throughout the Dominion.

Alberta Cattle Rustlers

Have Gone Modern And Now Using Motor Trucks

Calgary.—Plans to "run out cattle rustlers from the rangelands and farms of Alberta" were discussed by directors of the Western Stock Growers' Association meeting here.

Rustling is on the increase, it was reported, and greater police aid will be sought in a campaign against rustlers who have gone modern, using motor trucks and slaughtering right at the scene of the thefts instead of as in the old days, driving the cattle to isolated range hide-outs.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, commended for their work against cattle thieves, will be asked to assign more men to this branch of the service, especially in districts close to markets.

Ontario Ruling

Men Who Refuse Work On Farm To Be Cut Off Relief Rollo

Toronto.—Premier Mitchell Hepburn announced any able-bodied men on relief who refused work on a farm or elsewhere would be cut off the relief rolls.

In emphasizing that ruling, the premier said he hoped there would be farm work available for all employable married men. Single men are not now eligible for relief.

As has been the case, relief would continue to go to the farm workers' family while the man would be allowed to retain a portion of his wages, the rest to go towards relief.

THE LEADER OF HIS MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION



The Hon. R. J. Manion, prominent member of the National Conservative Party, who was elected Leader of the party at the convention held in Ottawa. He succeeds the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, who has retired.

Penitentiary Changes

General Ormond To Be Removed From Public Service

Ottawa.—An order-in-council abolishing the position of superintendent of penitentiaries was made public by the acting justice minister, Hon. P. J. C. Cardin. It will be effective in a month and will remove from public service Brigadier-General D. M. Ormond, whose dismissal was recommended by the recent royal commission on penitentiaries.

Two other orders provided for the transfer of Inspector J. D. Dawson of the penitentiaries branch to the office of comptroller of revenue in Ottawa, and for the appointment of George E. Shortt of Ottawa to the Kingston Inspectorship.

No provision has been made for General Ormond's successor but announcement on this point will be made later in the month when Justice Minister Lapointe returns from his holiday.

Selling Ancestral Castle

Earl Of Egmont Will Buy Or Build Another Home

Southampton.—The Earl of Egmont, Alberta rancher, sailed unexpectedly for New York after announcing he would sell his ancestral home in Hampshire, Avon castle, and would initiate proceedings to enable him to take his seat in the House of Lords. He was accompanied by the Countess of Egmont.

Lord Egmont, who succeeded to the title in 1932 when his father, a rancher at Fridolia, Alta., for 26 years, was killed in an automobile accident, had been undecided whether to take up residence at Avon castle. He arrived in England in May.

Lord Egmont said the cost of renovating the castle at Ringwood would be so great he had decided to sell it and search for another home or build one.

Western Air Mail

Daily Service To Be Inaugurated On August 1st

Brandon, Man.—Daily air mail service between Winnipeg and Vancouver would be inaugurated Aug. 1, according to an announcement by W. F. Lough, district director postal service.

The mail planes, flying seven days a week, will leave Winnipeg at 11:30 p.m., C.S.T., and arrive at Vancouver 9:20 a.m., P.S.T. On the return trip they are scheduled to leave at 7 p.m., C.S.T., and arrive in Winnipeg at 3:20 a.m.

Stops would be made at Regina and Lethbridge, Lough said. There will be no stop at Calgary, pending completion of airport improvements there.

SHARPER NOTE AGAINST BOMBING OF BRITISH SHIPS

London.—"His Majesty's government have made it plain that they cannot accept as legitimate the bombing of merchant ships by aircraft."

Prime Minister Chamberlain's voice took a sharper note as he told the House of Commons of protests made to General Franco against the bombing of British ships in Spanish waters.

The prime minister hinted that during the summer recess members of parliament may be recalled from their holidays to discuss bringing the Anglo-Italian agreement into effect.

"It might," he said, "be necessary to call the House together again."

This does not mean a special session. When it rises for the summer recess the British House does not prorogue. It merely adjourns and can be called by the speaker without the necessity of a special session.

The British government, the prime minister continued, had made it plain it could not accept the bombing of merchant ships as legitimate. At the same time ships trading in the war zones must accept risks.

"Effective protection cannot be guaranteed unless this country is prepared to take an active part in the hostilities," Mr. Chamberlain continued. "The government, in our view, would not be justified in entering upon such a course, which would result in spreading of the conflict beyond the present limits."

"While any military action is thus precluded, the government is thus prepared to acquiesce in a repetition of attacks of a certain character. Hitherto they have always made protests where a vessel lying by itself has been subjected to deliberate attack by low-flying aircraft."

Attacks on isolated craft, the prime minister added, must be deliberate where the position has been reconnoitred previously to being "bombed" and the merchant ship has been machine-gunned afterwards.

Western Broadcasting

To Erect Powerful Station In Saskatchewan To Serve Western Provinces

Ottawa.—Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport, announced an order-in-council had been approved authorizing the construction by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of a 50,000-watt broadcasting station in Saskatchewan to serve the prairie provinces.

It will be one in a chain of high-powered broadcasting stations that have already been announced by the broadcasting corporation. Cost of the new station is expected to be around \$250,000. The location of the new station has not been decided.

Guerrilla Fighting

Numbers Wounded In Clash Between Arabs And Jews

Jerusalem.—An undetermined number of persons were wounded in a clash between Arabs and Jews in the mixed quarter of Haifa.

Rifle fire echoed through the streets as the two groups hurled stones and other missiles at each other, but no deaths were reported. Many Jews were evacuating the district.

A recapitulation of casualties since July 5 showed: 66 Arabs and 26 Jews killed; 146 Arabs, 95 Jews and five British soldiers wounded. Many others were wounded in guerrilla fighting.

A World Record

Claimed For Cow At Government Training Farm In Australia

Sydney, Australia.—A world record in milk and butter fat production for 273 days is claimed for Berry Lovely, an Illawarra Shorthorn cow, at the government dairy training farm at Berry. He figures are: 13,839½ pounds of milk and 618.24 pounds of butter fat. The 273-day record of the famous Melba 18th of Barharah, the world record holder of all breeds, was 13,510 pounds of milk and 587 pounds of butter fat.

Safety Of Democratic Countries Depends On Strength Of Their Air Fleets

The safety of democratic countries, if not their existence as independent nations, depends so much on the relative strength of air fleets that unusual interest attaches to reliable aircraft data. The Aircraft Year Book for 1934, published by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America at New York, supplies some important evidence.

The Year Book begins with the statement that the principal powers of the world are striving for supremacy in the air in preparation for a war that seems to loom more imminent with each passing month. Germany, Italy and Russia are building up huge air forces which conceivably might force an early decision in any conflict. War might be precipitated if other nations remained unprepared in the air. Britain's policy, as seen by the Year Book, is to postpone hostilities until her air strength surpasses, even doubles, that of Germany. The British program probably is "the most elaborate in Europe," aeroplane factories operating day and night to produce machines of the most modern and effective types.

The editor of the Year Book asserts that the condition of France is pitiful. Political unrest and a wayward program of testing socialist theories by nationalizing the French aircraft factories have combined to place her air strength in serious jeopardy. The technicians are losing their initiative under the nationalization scheme. Products of the French plants are not as numerous nor as efficient as the machines coming off the assembly lines in neighboring countries. Nor is the training of war pilots an auxiliary personnel so extensive. More than half of the machines in the French force are not fit for active service against a first-class power. These are, of course, only the views of the editor of the Year Book.

Italy, on the other hand, has profited from her experiences in Ethiopia and Spain. Her aviation program has gained headway, based on laboratory investigation at home, practical research in the field and a policy of making Italy the equal of any possible rival.

The book gives little information about the strength of the German air fleet, but observes that "Germany's assertion that her aerial squadrons of the Reich were capable of backing up any demands that Germany might make, struck the world with all the impact of a mailed fist, a mailed fist with wings, wings capable of hurling tons of explosives on the most distant corners of European countries at a speed of not less than three miles a minute."

The Russian air force is rated high. The Year Book states that the planes produced in Russia in the year showed great improvement over those previously produced. They were cleaner in design and performed better. Production speeded up in Russia during 1933 and new models are being turned out at a rapid rate. Russian women workers are demonstrating that they are much better than men in nearly every branch of aircraft manufacture. They learn the trade more quickly, are more adept with precision work and more adaptable to the rigorous discipline and care required in aeroplane construction. Russia is bound to be a formidable foe in the air.

Japan has resolved to improve her air fleet regardless of cost, and has a big program underway. The United States has led for years in aerodynamic research and her civil and military planes are unexcelled in the opinion of the Year Book.

This is the anxious period in aircraft construction. The dictators may have a temporary advantage today and be tempted to strike. Next year the democracies and their allies may have regained a lost superiority. —Toronto Star.

How To Remember Names

Seven rules for remembering names, as well as faces, are: Pay attention during an introduction; look at the person's face; think of the name; get it right; associate the name with something; and analyze the name so that it has a meaning.

Crux Of The Problem

Man Behind Wheel Still Holds Secret Of Traffic Safety

Almost complete safety at 50 miles and more an hour in city traffic is envisioned by engineers who combine skill knowledge with imagination. At the recent national safety seminar, states the Buffalo Courier-Express. Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the street traffic bureau of Yale University, pictured the magic city of Matronia, 100 thought years in advance of the present. In this almost perfect city there will be express highways on elevated streets over local traffic and ingeniously constructed walks to remove hazards for pedestrians. The building of Matronia, as described in the illustrated talk, will be 1,500 feet in height and all loading and unloading of goods and the parking of automobiles will be within and under these buildings.

Dr. McClintock's city of Matronia will be an ideal, or a near ideal, so far as the traffic problem is concerned. You may have noticed that our comment on the traffic expert's dream is somewhat restrained. That is because we detect a fly in the ointment. No plan, however cleverly designed, can reckon without the human element. There is the catch. The driver is the actual crux of the traffic problem.

The seminar which ran for five days was highly constructive and practical in the opinion of the sponsors. Experts of national reputation gave concise presentations of major causes of traffic breakdowns and many suggestions for remedial programs of action. The most important of the last are education of automobile drivers, amplification of traffic laws and strict enforcement. However inspired the engineer, or clever the device, the man behind the wheel remains the crux of the problem.

Early Manitoba History

Recalling The Visit Of La Verendrye Two Hundred Years Ago

The discovery a few days ago of an Indian grave near Dauphin attests once again that Manitoba has a history behind her, brief two hundred years that it be. Who was that Red-skinned warrior buried so long ago with all his worldly possessions for use in the Happy Hunting Ground? What brave days had been his? Who were the White men from Montreal that he met, and traded his furs for knife and pot and scissors and trinkets?

That they were from Montreal is clear from the evidence of the bones stamped "Montreal". And we know from records that La Verendrye was in those parts just 200 years ago. Perhaps that Indian warrior knew the indomitable French-Canadian explorer whose bicentenary we celebrate this September! It is a not-too-far-fetched thought.

There must be many as yet undiscovered traces of the La Verendrye in Manitoba's story, and as development of this province continues we can expect to stumble upon them from time to time. They will add to the record, and they will help us to realize the great debt the West owes to that intrepid explorer.—Winnipeg Free Press.

To Photograph Wild Life

Lorene Squire Of Kansas Goes North To Take Pictures Of Water Fowl

Lorene Squire, slender photographer of wild life from Kansas, has been inculcated by a doctor-uncle against "all the ill winds that blow, including poison ivy," she said in Winnipeg. She is bound for Fort Chipewyan, Alta., and Akivik, N.W.T., for more water-fowl pictures.

"Can you imagine poison ivy in northern Canada?" she asked. "It gave me a fine rash. I've nearly died being prepared."

Miss Squire will attempt color photography for the first time this year. "I got as many pictures in Canada last year as I got in 10 years in Kansas and some people think they're better," the young woman said.

Knew The Grain Trade

The Late George J. S. Broomhall Supplied Statistics For 50 Years

Probably no name was as well known in the international grain trade as that of George J. S. Broomhall, who died in Liverpool, England, at the age of 83 years. For fifty years the late Mr. Broomhall has been supplying information and statistics on the grain trade until his name became a household word in the great wheat exporting and importing countries.

The United Kingdom is the centre of the grain trade of the world and the buying and selling of wheat on an international scale has been big business in Britain for generations. Hence, it was natural that an institution for the supplying of accurate news of what is transpiring in grain trade circles should find ready favor in that country. The man was well equipped for the job, having a practical knowledge of grain trading in one of the largest offices in London, eight years experience as a successful broker on the Liverpool Corn Exchange and a penchant for economics.

The late Mr. Broomhall had a broad vision and an understanding of the problems of wheat producers in exporting countries as well as those of wheat consumers in importing countries. Many times during the depression he deplored the disastrously low level of international wheat prices and commented from time to time on the economic folly of producing huge quantities of grain for which there was no available market. While his experience and education naturally led him into that group known as classical economists, Mr. Broomhall was by no means intolerant and his writings would lead to the belief that he understood the new developments in the world which prevented the free exercise of the supply and demand theory, and the changes brought about by narrow nationalism.

There will be general regret throughout the world at the passing of George Broomhall. He lived a long life and a useful one.—Wheat Pool Budget.

Building Air Raid Shelter

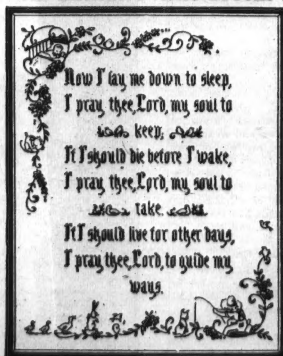
Australia House In London Plans Protection For Its Staff

The Australia House, situated on the Strand in London, has announced the building of the nation's first major air raid protection shelter in the basement, acting on orders from the commonwealth government.

The shelter, which will accommodate the staff of 100 and 600 others, will cost about £21,000 (£100,000). The plans provide for strengthening the basement so that even if the whole building were blown up, those below would be safe.

Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, is known to have taken part in air raid protection conferences, but it has not been revealed if Canada House is taking action to protect its staff and visitors against possible air raids.

An Exclusive Alice Brooks Panel



PATTERN 6160

Every youngster knows this most beloved of children's prayers. The old English letters are in cross stitch, the remainder done in gay colors in easy stitch. Pattern 6160 contains a transfer pattern of a panel 14 x 18 inches; color chart and key; materials needed; illustrations of stitches. To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Difference Of Opinion On Influence Of Sun Spots On Weather And Crops

Oldest Commercial Metal

Copper Was Found On Island Of Cyprus Centuries Ago

Copper is the oldest of commercial metals. It was first found by a half-savage tribe on the island of Cyprus, off the Greek coast, centuries ago. It became so cherished as to be called "Cyprian Metal" which name it has kept through the centuries, modern tongues changing it to "copper." The metal is credited with being means of founding modern civilization with all its comforts and utilizations. Perhaps the oldest copper roof in the world is on Hildesheim Cathedral in Germany, many parts of this roof exist since 1320, incidentally some 174 years before America was discovered.

Copper has been used for conveying water for centuries. The Copper and Brass Association has a piece of copper pipe that carried water to the ancient Egyptians some 5,500 years ago, and part of this is on exhibition at the Berlin Museum. The metal is now used in a thousand forms, commercial, household and industrial. The United States government has estimated that it costs an annual damage to property of approximately \$50,000,000, and copper has become used against these tropical insects as protection, copper or copper alloy shields being laid between foundation walls and the superimposed woodwork of buildings affected. Perhaps the greatest advance to modernization has been the use accorded copper in electrical and lighting conveniences.

British Columbia Cedar

Valuable Wood That Should Be More Extensively Used

The decision to build 2,500 houses in Scotland, principally of British Columbia cedar, should have the effect of spreading the gospel of British Columbia cedar throughout the United Kingdom, and perhaps round the world. It might even spread it in Canada, where this prime British Columbia wood is not as well known or as extensively used as it should be.

Cedar is commonly used for shingles, and largely used for siding, but outside that, the housebuilder does not do much with it. If he only realized its possibilities, he would use it more. For panelling and ceiling and inside trim, it is an excellent wood. Indeed, in housebuilding, it could be used for almost every purpose except flooring and where great strength is required.—Vancouver Province.

A bishop noted for his quick wit was asked whether he knew the way to heaven. "Oh, yes," came the prompt reply, "I have known it from a child. Take the first turn to the right, then keep straight on."

The theory that sun spots influence the weather of the earth and therefore crops and business prosperity is being generally accepted, but much difference of opinion exists as to the character and degree of the influence. Some specialists insist that the sun spots affect human behavior and cause not only volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, hurricanes and floods, but mass madness and wars.

Sun spots are not dead patches on the sun, but areas in which colossal windstorms of a twisting nature arise to cool off the incredible heat of the solar sphere. Some of the spots are as broad as the earth. They are said to reach their maximum intensity every 11 years, but the records seem to show some maximum years only seven years apart and others thirteen years apart. The sun spots produce ultra violet rays and cause widespread magnetic disturbances over the surface of the earth. Europe and North America were greatly disturbed in this way two months ago.

The last period of maximum sun spots was in 1928, which would seem to indicate 1938 as the next year of maximum activity. Most scientists, however, are of opinion that this year is the maximum year. Prof. De Lury, former president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Ottawa that "We reached the year of this cycle last July." He regarded that omen as being favorable for agricultural and commercial interests.

If the experts would only agree on any point, we would know what to believe about these matters. But on one hand experts suggest that maximum sun spots means good crops and prosperity and on the other hand other experts say the reverse is true. Carefully prepared Canadian data by meteorological authorities show that the mean temperature of Calgary during four separate years of sun spots minimum between 1888 and 1933 was 38.8 degrees Fahrenheit and that for three separate years of sun spot maximum it was 38.3 degrees. In other words, sun spots had little influence upon temperatures in that part of Canada. Records for the 43-year period showed that 1893, a maximum sun spot year, had the lowest mean temperature on record, whereas in 1928, another maximum year, had within 1 degree of the highest mean temperature.

Foreign authorities nevertheless say that of the last five maximum years that of 1928 showed the lowest below the average and of the previous six minimum years all had a mean average a little above par. As a general thing rainfall is lower during maximum years and higher during minimum years, but the reaction is not the same everywhere, nor always the same. The Johnstown flood came in a minimum year. Many wars and natural disasters have come in maximum years. This solar activity and western Canada has had more moisture than usual and is anticipating good crops. The international situation is precarious and if sun spots have the audacity to tamper with the mentality of dictators they may commit suicide in an anxious year.—Toronto Star.

Canadian Kennel Club

Advocate Taking Of Nose Prints For Identification Purposes

Dog nose prints, comparable to human finger prints, are advocated by the Canadian Kennel Club for identifying registered dogs, in preference to tattooing.

Tattooing is of no lasting value in dog identification, is painful and opens the way to abuses, in the club's view. That is why it decided to take up against a new insistence by the Dominion department of agriculture that members of the club comply with the tattooing regulation before the club's charter is renewed, involving loss of registration.

Four Northumberland, Eng., men have gone to the Farne Islands for four months to guard the rare birds and their eggs.



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WHAT HO!

By Arrangement With Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XVI.

Fog, like a gray blanket, pressed down on the sprawling city. It was a "London particular," damp as a Mermaid's kiss, and so thick and palpable it could almost have been molded into fog-bath. Veterans policemen lost their way and their wits crept along on hands and knees.

Lady Rosa Bingley groped her way to that strip of pavement along London River where the roofless and hungry rats awhile before they are moved on by the police or some higher force.

To find any man in that fog was a feat comparable to finding a midge in the steam-room of a Turkish bath. Lady Rosa collided with a mound of muscle, which growled in a gin-rhymed voice.

"Can't see where yer goin'?" "No," said Lady Rosa.

"There's more light in Leicester Square," said the man.

"Thanks," said Rosa, and pushed on.

The benches along the Embankment did not hold their usual complement of unfortunates that night. Before one bench Rosa stopped. It was occupied by an old man, who looked like a bleary, sodden Santa Claus.

"I'm looking for a young man—" "Won't an old one do?" he asked and showed an aggle-tooth in a hideous grin.

"I'm afraid not," she said. "The young man has a dark blue overcoat and an old gray hat—"

"I did see a chap dressed like that an hour ago," the old man said. "Where did he go?"

"Into the fog," "Which way?" "I forget."

She dropped a shilling in his horny palm. He clutched it, and with a "Thanks, lady," got up and melted into the fog.

She moved along the line of benches. When she saw the dim outline of a figure on one of them in the muffled lamplight, she would draw closer and call "Ernest! Ernest!"

A Reginald responded, and an Alf and a Kenneth, but not Ernest. It was slow going, slow, and chilly, and discouraging but she kept on.

After a fruitless half-mile, worn out, she sat down on a bench. Peering about her she saw that on the next bench somebody had left a package, a very large package, large enough to be the laundry of Gog and Magog. It was shapeless, and wrapped with soggy newspapers.

Lady Rosa reached out an exploratory finger and touched it. From inside the package a tired voice came.

"All right, officer. I'll move on." "Ernest!" cried Rosa. "Ernest!" "Who knows me around here?" asked the half-awake voice of Ernest Bingley.

"Ernest. Its Rosa." He broke out of his cocoon, and saw her face, close to his.

"Go away! Scat!" he said.

"Oh, Ernest, what have I done?" "Are you really real?" he faltered. "Pinch me."

She held out her arm. He pinched it. She yelped. "It is you," he said. "It is really you."

"Pinch me again if you doubt it." "Oh, Rosa, what are you doing here?" "Looking for you."

"Well," he said, "you've found me." "Yes, Ernest. I've found you."

She sat beside him on the bench. "Your teeth are chattering," she said. "So are yours."

"You'd better go some place where it's warm," he said. "That's an idea. Let's go."

"Not me, Rosa." "Why not?" "We said good-bye once," Ernest said. "Let's not go through it again."

"You can't stay here. You'll catch cold." "I've already caught one," said Ernest, and sneezed. "Please go, Rosa."

"I will not," she said, firmly. "Well, a cop will move you along shortly," said Ernest. "He's about due. He's moved me twice already."

"Ernest Bingley, what are you doing here?" "Waiting for a boat."

"Be serious. I am." "So am I," said Ernest. "My boat does not sail till day after tomorrow."

"You might have chosen a more comfortable spot to wait," Rosa said. "I repeat my question—why are you here?"

"Just an adventure," said Ernest. "I'm seeing London night-life. I've read about this place, and I've always wanted to spend a night here to see what it would be like to be down and out. It's good for a fellow in my position to see how the other half lives now and then."

"What would Miss Rowena Castle think of such behavior?" "Miss who?"

"That's your fiancée," Rosa reminded him. "Oh, you mean Rowena," said Ernest. "Why should I approve of it. She's a student of sociology. We often sit in Battery Park or Bryant Park in New York and study life."

"I thought she lives in Chicago." "She does." But she often flies her plane to New York.

"Does her father own all the hotels in New York, too?" "No. Only four. Two little ones and two big ones."

"Do you believe it is wicked to tell lies, Ernest?" "Of course I do."

"Then why tell 'em?" "Don't you believe her father owns all those hotels?" said Ernest.

"I don't even believe that there is such a person as Rowena Castle." "But you saw her picture," said Ernest, and sneezed.

"I saw a picture of Lucy Bingley," said Rosa. Ernest began to tear up his paper swaddling-clothes with agitated fingers.

"I had to do it, Rosa," he said. "Why?" "It's a long story—" he began. "We have all night."

"You'll catch cold." "I've caught one. Yours. Go on." "You see, it's like this—" Ernest began again.

"The perfect prelude to a whopper," said Rosa. "But do carry on, Ernest."

"I'm a busy man," said Ernest. "Many interests. Mergers and amalgamations and reorganizations and—well, lots of things that take up my time and attention. Being a bachelor, I can devote all my time to my affairs. If I were married, well, it would take up too much of my time."

"It might. Carry on."

"So," said Ernest, continuing to reduce the newspaper to scraps, "I invented Rowena Castle. You see mothers of debutantes were always angling to make a match between me and their daughters—"

"Quite the catch, aren't you?" "Oh, but I do," said Ernest. "It's my fortune."

"I take it that you do not believe that in these hard days there's any such thing as a pure, unselfish love," Rosa said.

"Oh, but I do," cried Ernest. "I'm sure there is."

"Suppose you were to find a girl who loved you and was willing to

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marry you if you didn't have a penny to your name, what would you do, Ernest?"

"I'd grab her," said Ernest. "But where am I apt to find such a girl?" "On a bench," he said.

"You don't mean you?" exclaimed Ernest. "I mean me."

"Oh, Rosa."

He sneezed; and kept his hands in his pocket.

"Come on," she said. "Grab!" "No," said Ernest.

"Of course, if you don't love me—" "Rosa, I love you so much I could die. If you asked me to I'd tear my heart right out and throw it into the river there."

"Don't do that, Ernest," she said, softly. "Give it to me."

"Stop. Please. Go away. Let me alone," cried Ernest, wretchedly. "I've deceived you."

"That's what you think."

"Listen to me, Rosa. I'm not rich. I'm not anybody. I'm nothing but a nothing. I'm only—"

"The village canary stuffer with one's nose to the wall," she finished.

"Who told you?" gasped Ernest. "Does it matter? Do you think I care how poor you are in money when you're so rich in kindness and courage? Besides, you're not poor."

"Oh, yes I am," said Ernest. "I haven't enough for a bed. Just some coppers for food till my boat sails."

"And a twenty thousand pound interest in a castle."

"That was a gift."

"As if Father would take it as a gift. He's a Bingley, too, you know. Let me see now—the interest on twenty thousand at four per cent. is—"

"Rosa!" "Yes, Ernest?"

"Do you like dogs?" "Love 'em."

"Cats?" "Adore 'em."

"Gold fish?" "My favorite fish."

"Guinea pigs?" "Mad about the little darlings."

"Is there a pet shop in Bristol?" "Not a good one."

"There's going to be."

"Yours?"

"Ours."

A bulk of a quastable loomed in the fog and advanced slowly toward them.

"Rosa, darling?"

"What, dearest?"

"I love you," said Ernest. "Get ready."

"What for?"

"I'm going to grab."

"Hs grabbed."

"Ere, ere now, you two, none of this now," said Police Constable X5757, playing his flashlight on the bench. "This 'ere ain't no blinkin' Garden of Eden, you know."

"That's what you think," said two voices as one.

The End

Wedding Of Midgets

Thousands Blocked Streets During Ceremony In Tiny Town Colony

Several women were trampled on and several others fainted when 10,000 people blocked the street around Sacred Heart church, in Blackpool, England, where two members of the midget colony known as "Tiny Town" were married.

Anne Knepe, the 42-inch bride, is the principal dancer of the midget troupe. The groom, Herman Bidder, is two inches taller. Henry Glover, mayor of Tiny Town, gave the bride in marriage.

Carrots have been under domestic cultivation since the dawn of history. It once was the fashion for ladies to wear carrot leaves in their hats at balls and banquets.

2264

Heat Exhaustion

Use Of Common Salt Of Benefit To Those Who Work In High Temperatures

The severe muscle cramps occurring among workers exposed to unusually high temperatures, are common among steel workers, miners, foundry men and ship stokers. They are sometimes called "heat cramps," or "miner's cramps." While the existence of these muscular pains had long been known to occur it was left for J. S. Haldane, the eminent English physiologist, to suggest that this condition was caused by the loss of salt in the process of sweating. Another Englishman, E. N. Moss, had previously pointed out that sailors voluntarily ate more salty food during extreme hot weather.

Most people are aware of the symptoms of heat exhaustion. These are general depression, headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhoea and stomach distress. In the severe forms muscle cramps occur as well. As a result of Haldane's suggestion, a group of mine workers was administered to persons working in high temperatures they were less subject to fatigue and heat exhaustion.

The objection to this form of treatment is the salty taste. This has been overcome by the use of five-grain salt tablets, which, as a further improvement, five-grains of dextrose are added.

In the Journal of Industrial Hygiene for December 1931, are given some interesting data on the benefits of salt taken in tablet form by workers in a large steel plant. There were some 3,500 men at work in the plant. In the summer of 1927, heat cramps were responsible for the loss of 48 working days among this group. The use of salt was begun in the following year with the result that only nine days were lost. In 1929, the loss was but four days and in 1930 none.

The means of prevention of the ill effects of heat exhaustion are simple. Ordinarily the use of five grains of salt with each drink of water is ample. Try it!

Strawberry Not Correct

Popular Fruit Was Called Strawberry By Anglo-Saxons

Strictly "strawberry" is a misnomer, says the Calgary Herald. It is neither a berry from the botanist's angle, nor does it gain its name from the old custom of mulching between the rows of straw.

To keep the berry ridges out of contaminating dust.

For the strawberry was esteemed long before the wild berries of meadow-lands and sunny hillside were cultivated as a garden crop with straw between the rows. To the Anglo-Saxons they were the "straw-berries," from their habit of propagation by runners straying from the parent plant. Correctly, the ancient name of the fruit which conquering Roman legions and Norman knights found ripe and luscious in England glades, persisted among the Cockney fruit-peddlers of London calling "Straw-berry" ripe; who'll buy ripe straw-berries?"

Deep Oil Well

Turner Valley Well Is The Deepest In The British Empire

Drilling at a depth of 9,030 feet, Okalta No. 6 in the western flank of Turner Valley now is the deepest well ever to be drilled in the British Empire in search of oil. W. S. Heron, president of Okalta Oils Limited stated at Calgary. Area well on the High River structure a year ago reached a depth of 8,998 feet when it was abandoned after encountering a heavy flow of water. Okalta No. 6 is expected to reach limestone between 9,400 and 9,500 feet.

Statistics of the book-selling trade in Germany reveal the remarkable fact that the book with the biggest sale in Germany last year was the Bible. The three big concerns distributing Bibles sold over a million copies, 145,000 more than in 1936.

The aircraft of the Imperial Airways and its associated companies cover nearly 28,000 miles a day.

For Your Preserving



Use It This Year

Poison Venoms

Declared To Offer New Hope For Sufferers From Certain Allergies

The poisonous venoms of bees, lizards, salamanders, and the deadly rattlesnakes and cobras were declared to offer new hope to sufferers from palsy, paralysis, spinal cord injury, paralysis, spinal cord injury.

Use of insect and reptile poison to treat pain from cancer and other malignant diseases is not new. Dr. M. B. Greene, of New York, declared in a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, but method of using them to "block off" individual nerves or sets of nerves is now being successfully applied for the first time on a large scale.

The poisons are much more effective in relieving pain than opium or morphine, but heretofore they have been used primarily in making easier the last days of persons suffering from incurable diseases.

A musician in a London restaurant plays what is thought to be the only brass violin in the world. The instrument was made from empty French shell-cases.



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'Poor Man's Gold' FOLLOW IT IN THIS PAPER



Our Local Marksmen.

The delegation of shooters which went to Calgary from here last week made a good showing. Mr. Walter Carmichael won 4th prize in the Tyro section.

Mr. Otto Hoffman has quite a lengthy list of prize winnings to his credit. He got 2d prize in the Gas Company's match. In this match Otto tied for first, and in the shoot-off his opponent had to make a perfect score to beat Otto. Otto won 8th prize in the Burns Match; placed 11th in the Lethbridge Brewing 1000 yards; 4th in the Turret Match; 12th in the Calgary Brewing; 11th in the Highlanders' test; was 8th with a prize of \$6 in the Grand Aggregate; and won a prize of \$18 for being first in the thousand-yards Sweepstake.

Searle Precipitation Report No. 7.

(Compiled from 182 Rain Gauge Reports.)

The rainfall situation for western Canada has improved, on the average, by almost 10 p.c. during the last week—a most unusual betterment to occur in 1 week.

Taking into account the precipitation which occurred during Aug. Sept. Oct. 1937 and rains which have fallen April 1—July 1, and weighting for wheat acreage, records show that the moisture situation for 3 prairie provinces, as a unit July 9 was 94 p.c. of normal as compared with 96 p.c. 3 weeks ago and 65 p.c. July 9 1937.

Moisture condition for Alberta July 9 was 96 p.c. of normal, as compared with 90 p.c. last week, and 90 p.c. the week before that.

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Stony Plain and District.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson and Miss Jean are at present on a motor trip thru the Banff and Lake Louise districts.

Mr. Pat Gannon, the well-known sport, has gone to Colman, in the Crow's Nest Pass. "Pat" is now connected with the sporting club there.

Mr. Leslie Robins, formerly a teacher at the local Public school, was a Saturday visitor here.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dick, Alliance, were Sunday visitors at the Kelly home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Willie of Kamloops, former residents of this district, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. H. N. Bissett, Edmonton, is a visitor this week at the home of Mrs. W. T. Huston.

The annual Missionfest at St. Matthew's Lutheran church was held on Sunday last, with Rev. E. Eberhart in charge. Assisting the pastor were Rev. Maschmeyer and Candidate Riep.

Those interested in the formation of a larger school unit in this Inspectorate will be pleased on learning that a meeting to discuss the project will be held in Xol's Hall on Saturday.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED at The Royal Cafe.

Sporting Notes.

Stony's Intermediates played Enox balltossers on the latter's diamond Sunday afternoon, and beat 'em 15-10.

When the Carvel and Hatherdown ball teams lined up Friday afternoon on the latter's diamond for a game it was found that "Mike" pitcher for the Carvel team, had had "something go wrong" with his arm while going thru the motions of a pitcher's "warm up" process. The pitcher was brought to Stony, where Dr. Jespersen attended his injuries and found that M. K.'s arm was broken. He was later taken to Royal Alexandra hospital.

Resident of Bright Bank Passes.

Mrs. Clara Eatock, beloved wife of James Eatock passed away on July 18, aged 70 years. She is survived by her husband; 3 daughters—Mrs. B. L. S. mus, Mrs. A. Hodgson Mrs. H. Summerfield; 1 son—James Jr.

The funeral service was held Wednesday. Rev. L. G. Sieber officiated. Interment took place in Inza cemetery.

Spruce Grove News.

While on a motor trip to Calgary last week Mr. W. J. Connolly was taken to a hospital, suffering from pneumonia. On Tuesday a phone message from the City indicated that his condition was considered serious.

Blacksmith Dering was taken to a City hospital on Tuesday morning, to receive treatment for an injury to his leg.

Arrangements have been completed for the baseball tournament here Wednesday, July 27. The teams Onaway, Namoo, Stony Plain, Spruce Grove are to be in the main event for the big prize. The Winteburn—Holborn contest will be for a prize of \$10. There is to be a basketball game, in addition.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. St. John motored to Edson last, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Eberhart.

Mr. Gordon Beuerlein is still in the Royal Alexandra Hospital, recovering from the severe injuries received from a horse on his father's farm on which he was trying to put a bridle. It is thought the animal bunted Gordon in the face with its knee. He sustained a broken nose, several bones in his face were fractured, and he received other injuries. Although he is doing as good as present as could be expected, it will be some time before he leaves the institution.

Two pioneer families were united in Edmonton Tuesday July 5, when the marriage of Alice Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wood of Moon Lake, to Mr. Martin C. Kuhl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kuhl of Spruce Grove, was solemnized in Grace Lutheran church, Rev. H. J. Boettcher officiating.

At the basketball competition on Tuesday at Edmonton Ex. Wainright defeated Spruce Grove girls 29-10.

There is said to be a vacancy on the teaching staff at the Public school.

Mrs. James Elder and Miss Elder are visiting friends in Toronto.

The district is now said to be free of contagious diseases.

Alec Bauer's House Burns.

During the electric storm last week Mr. Alec Bauer, a farmer 3 miles north of town, had the misfortune to have his house burn down. The high wind at the time prevented anything much in the way of household goods or clothing from being salvaged from the burning building. A small insurance is said to have been carried.

Inga M. D. Poundkeepers.

Poundkeeper—Mr. Peter Sware Post Office, Stony Plain. Pound located on N.E. 29, 52, 1w5.

Poundkeeper—Mr. Jacob Gaschnitz Post Office, Duffield. Pound located on SE 5, 52, 3w5.

Poundkeeper—Mr. D. McDonald, Post Office, Carvel. Pound located on SE 28, 51, 2w5.

Div. 5—Geo. Searle; pound located SE 18 53 2w5.

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PHONE 24555.
At Stony Plain on Fridays.

FOUND, attachment for a weigh scale. At Sun office.

PASTURE for Horses and Cattle. H. Giebelhaus, box 7, Stony Plain, Alberta.

FOR SALE, School Books—all grades, at reasonable prices. Exercise Books and Scribbles at mill prices. Sun Book Shop.

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